FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1896.

LOCAL NEWS .- The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Passe and New York Associated Passes is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly deserning nated to the press of the whole country

The Issue in Silver Pure.

The issue of the day will be better under stood if we drop the confusing figures of 16 to 1, stop talking of gold, which neither party proposes to touch directly, and con-

sider silver alone. The old silver dollar contained 871% grains of silver. During the fifty years after 1834, when gold became the single standard of the United States, 3714 grains of silver were worth more than a dollar, and hence no silver was coined. When silver was "demonetized" in 1873 a coined dollar of it was worth \$1.03. As no silver was being coined then, its demonstration done in full light of long and open discussion, was the mere repealing of an obsolete law. To-day, owing mainly to the enormous increase in silver production, 371% grains are worth only fifty-three cents, and the BRYAN issue is to give men the right to call this fiftythree cents' worth of silver a dollar. That is square and bare repudiation.

It would be equally proper, equally just, and equally honest to call fifty-three cents' worth of copper a dollar.

The BRYAN men keep themselves in coun tenauce with the argument that 3714 grains of silver constituted a dollar years ago, and copper never did. Then they undertake to give an air of sanctity to their piratical scheme by inflammatory attacks on gold. Their one hope is so to excite a majority of the public with a sense of hatred against the rich and the financial system under which people have prospered that they will crazily strike at it, even to the paralysis or wreck of industry in general.

The Two Parties in the Campaign

The silver Republicans have joined the repudiation Democrats in support of the Chicago platform and ticket, in accordance with an arrangement between the silver leaders in both parties made before the assembling of the two Conventions. Thus the old party lines are obliterated for the time being. The silver Republicans put aside their tariff convictions for the occasion in order to further the cause they have most at heart. The Democrats responded to this renunciation by declaring at Chicago that the agitation of the tariff question should be kept in abeyance "until the money question is settled.'

The bolting minority of the Republicans at St. Louis and the triumphant Democratic majority at Chicago have therefore set the example of discarding the regular partisan divisions in the treatment of the currency question. It raises a new issue, they say, in which all those who favor the free coinage of silver are in one party, and all those opposed to it are their political enemies, no matter what may have been their previous partisan affiliations. For them there are only two parties, the gold party, standing for the honorable maintenance of the money standard of more than half a century, and the silver party, which would cut it in half. This Populist combination made their joint platform accordingly at Chicago. It was constructed with a careful view to the conciliation of Republicans, Populists, Socialists, and every discontented and revolutionary element in society, and with the distinct and avowed purpose of driving away Democrats remaining loyal to the essential principles of Democracy, and forcing them into a third-party movement that

would divide the opposition to repudiation.

The Democrats in violent control at Chicago thus released every Democrat from his old party obligations in this particular eanvass. They deliberately broke up the Democratic party. Their motto was, rule or ruin; and they made their appeal in unmistakable terms to a new party, in which were to be included the revolutionary factions within all the old parties and the anarchical spirit which had rejected partisan control altogether. They expected also to force into the support of their new party even the great body of dissenting Democrats, because of the undoubted regularity of the Chicago Convention in a strict party sense. They perverted the machinery of the Democratic organization to put in nomination a man who declared only last year in a public ch that "nothing in heaven above, on the earth below, or in hell beneath could make me support a gold-standard candidate on a goldstandard platform;" yet they proceeded on the assumption that they could dragoon and bulldoze the run of gold-standard Demcrats into supporting his candidacy simply because he headed a ticket nominally Democratic. Those they could not thus draw to the assistance of their revolutionary scheme they meant to drive into the support of a separate ticket, which would work to their advantage.

Accordingly, there is no party obligation of any kind which binds Democrats to support the Chicago nominations. The ticket was not set up and the platform was not constructed with any view to the preservation of Democratic principle and doctrine, but in utter defiance of the party teachings. The bolt from Democracy was made by the majority controlling the Chicago Convention when it spurned true Democracy and courted silver Republicanism, Populism, and Anarchy.

In this campaign, therefore, the two parties struggling for supremacy are the party of repudiation and revolution, headed by BRYAN and composed of recreant Democrats and Republicans and original Populists, and the party of national honor and for the preservation of our American institutions, headed by McKINLEY and composed of all honest and reasonable Americans. Every Democrat and every Republican loyal to his party and his country must vote for WILLIAM MCKINLEY. There is no other ticket for them before the people.

The Rising Tide of Immigration.

There are several interesting features in the statistics of the arrivals of immigrants at New York during the year that ended with June 30. The story of this port is practically the story of the whole country, for, out of 279,948 total arrivals last year, exclusive of those from Canada and Mexico, 219,006 were at New York alone. The same ratio of more than three-fourths

at this one port has held for many years. We may assume, therefore, that the arrival of 268,700 immigrants here at New York, thus surpassing the number not only for last year but for the year previous, shows a gain for the country as a whole. The year ending June 30, 1895, has the low-est record of any of the past sixteen years, and next to it comes the year ending June

80, 1894, although that had been somewhat larger; but now the tide may once more be called that of the young flood.

The pext most noteworthy fact is the great Italian immigration, which not only headed the list, but amounted to one-third as much as that of all other countries combined. A like gain over last year's figures was shown by the Austro-Hungarian immigration, which stood second on the list. Russia, the third, also showed a gain.

There were debarred at this port for the year 2,624 immigrants, of whom 102 were afterward admitted under bond on appeal Commissioner SENNER's decision. This left 2,522 actually debarred, if we have the correct figures. Last year the debarred at New York numbered only 2,077, and 50 of these were not from Europe; still the total immigration is larger now. But it is noteworthy that 1,368, or over half those sent back, were from Italy, whereas the Italian immigration was only one-fourth of the whole. Austria-Hungary and Russia furnished together 968 that had to be sent back, and Germany 104, which left very few for other coun tries. Likelihood of becoming paupers and the alien contract labor law are the two chief causes of exclusion. Finally, out of the 66,445 Italians, which, by the way, included 14,236 who had been here before, there were 30,728 who could neither read nor write, while out of 24,230 Germans there were only 410.

Congress discussed immigration at great length during the last session, particularly on the question of illiteracy, and next winter, when the debate is renewed, as it doubtless will be, this new batch of statistics will play a prominent part.

The McKinley of the Past and the McKinley of the Present.

The nomination by the St. Louis Convention of Governor Monton, or even of Speaker REED, stalwart partisan as he is, would have rendered somewhat easier the concentration of the sound-money Democratic vote on the candidate for whom sound-money Democrats can most effectively cast their ballots under the present circumstances. This is now obvious to Republicans and Democrats alike. But it is no longer a matter of practical interest.

The talk heard here and there about the necessity of a third ticket proceeds from quarters where the hatred of McKiniev. personally and politically, has been in past years the strongest. Because McKinley's name was identified with high protection, and because it yet typifies in the minds of many Democrats what they formerly regarded as the greatest crime of the age and the gravest danger to our country's future. it is harder for these Democrats to contemplate the idea of voting for him now than it would be in the case of any other Republican whom the St. Louis Convention could have nominated. In some States the desire for a third ticket is inspired by purely local considerations. But very generally it is true that the most earnest advocates of another Democratic ticket, as against the policy of direct Democratic votes for McKutpersonally most uncomfortable to vote for WILLIAM MCKINLEY as a representative of honest money.

This feeling exists, and it must be taken into account.

On the other hand, it is probably true that Democratic reluctance to accept Major McKinley as the representative of principles above and beyond partisanship is stronger now at the beginning of the canvasa than it will be at any future time Even after his nomination at St. Louis, and up to the time of the meeting of the Chicago Convention, McKINLEY was presented to the country as the champion of high protection, in a campaign in which that was to be the supreme issue. That is all changed now, by the operation of forces superior to the plans and projects of any politician or set of politicians; but the change is so recent and it was so sudden that there is little wonder personal opposition to McKINLEY should now be at its strongest.

As the campaign goes on, the overruling vote do its utmost against the repudiators and the revolutionists will become more duty. The McKINLEY of the past, naturally obnoxious to thousands and hundreds of thousands of sincere friends of tariff reform, will be less conspicuous than the McKinley of the present, representing first of all the preservation of the nation's honor, and standing for all that honest-money Democrats and honest-money Republicans hold in common. It is for this second Mc KINLEY, this new and regenerated McKIN-LEY, if you please, that THE SUN asks patriotic Americans to vote without regard to party nomenclature.

In this crisis do not waste one-half of the defensive efficiency of your ballot!

How England Has Fleeced Ireland. It will be remembered that by Mr. GLAD-STONE'S second Home Rule bill, which passed the House of Commons, Ireland's share of the amount required for imperial expenditure was assessed at a certain sum, which was to be a first charge upon the Irish revenues. The assessment was de clared by the British Liberals to be a reason able one, because it was based upon the contribution which Ireland had for some years made, and is now making, to the imperial exchequer. Mr. THOMAS SEXTON, however, who among the Irish Nationalist is best qualified to deal with financial problems, contended that Ireland was paying much more than her fair share, and he challenged the Government to make his charge the subject of an official inquiry. Of the investigation which was ordered, and which has been proceeding for three years, the outcome is now made known. It shows that Ireland is plundered by Great Britain to the extent of nearly \$14,000,000 a year, and that a restitution of the surplus long unjustly wrung from her would place a vast sum at her disposal.

The Royal Commission appointed by Mr. GLADSTONE for the purpose of examining the fiscal treatment of Ireland comprised a number of eminent officials and ex-officials of financial experience, together with Mr. SEXTON, Mr. EDWARD BLAKE, and Mr. JOHN E. REDMOND, representatives of the Nationalist party. Practically the burden of sustaining the case for Ireland fell upon Mr. SEXTON, while the defence of the course pursued by the British Treasury was undertaken by Lord WELBY and Lord FARRAR, both of whom entered on the inquiry thoroughly convinced of the rightfulness of the existing arrangements. These very men have been converted, however, to the opposite view, and they have both signed the report of the Commission which has recently been issued, and which sets forth overwhelming proofs of the injustice which Ireland has suffered for many years. The report declares that instead of bearing, as she now bears, and as Mr. GLADSTONE

under a home-rule régime, one-eleventh part of the imperial taxation, she ought, as a matter of fact, to bear only a twentieth part. That is to say, instead of contributing, as she now does yearly, to the British Treasury \$37,500,000, she ought in equity to contribute only \$24,000,000. These figures tell a shocking tale of wrong, which even British Unionists will be unable to hear unmoved. They mean that from the Irish, who are notoriously poor, have been exacted annually \$13,500,000 in excess of their legitimate proportion of impe rial taxation.

The service which Mr. THOMAS SEXTON has thus rendered to his countrymen will have immediate and substantial results. A restitution, indeed, of the huge sums ex torted from a poverty-stricken land may be demanded in vain, but in view of the report of the Royal Commission, the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his next budget cannot avoid making a signal reduction of the taxes levied upon Ireland.

Campaign Literature.

The mes, effective campaign document against Mr. BRYAN yet produced is the Chicago platform, on which he stands.

This alone will beat him, if a majority of the voters of the United States are against repudiation, robbery, and revolution.

Next to the Chicago platform itself, we hould say that the most damaging piece of anti-BRYAN literature now in circulation is the verbatim report of a remark of his own at Jackson, Miss., on June 11, 1895. Mr. BRYAN was speaking for populism and free silver. Judge BRAEME of Jackson asked him squarely if he would support the action of the Democratic National Convention if it should fail to put free silver at 18 to 1 in its platform. Mr. BRYAN replied :

"So help me Gop, I will die in my tracks before I will support it!

This declaration, a year in advance of the Convention which nominated BRYAN and put free silver at 16 to 1 in its platform, has been discovered by the Courier-Journal and is used by that truly Democratic journal with powerful effect. BRYAN's repudiation of party allegiance at Jackson was repeated in slightly different language at Birmingham, Ala., when he said in reply to a similar question:

"Nothing in heaven above, on the earth below, or in hell beneath could make me support a gold standard candidate on a gold-standard platform."

These utterances are rapidly convincing Democrats that the claims of loyalty to party and obedience to the dictates of Convention cannot be urged in behalf of the man who uttered thera.

Bryan's Two Factions.

There are two ways to assist in electing the candidate dedicated to repudiation at Chicago. One is to champion BRYAN directly; the other is to abuse McKINLEY the candidate whose defeat means BRYAN's election. To all genuine Democrats we say: "Don't gratify disappointment over Chicago by venting prejudice against the candidate who, if he is not technically a Demo-LEY, are those gentlemen who would find it | crat, carries Democracy's fortunes in that he is an American and no repudiationist." Remember that it is either McKINLEY or BRYAN.

"We were promised prosperity immediately after the demonstization of silver." - Town Tulk.

You were "promised" nothing. The demonetization of silver was the formal and perfunctory act of declaring uncomable a metal which, at the time, and for years previously, nobody had wanted to coin. No promises were made and no attention was paid to it. If instead of silver's production and consequent cheapness increasing enormously soon after, it had grown still dearer or had ceased to be produced at all, the "crime" of 1873 would never have been hearn of, and gold would have remained the money standard without criticism or complaint.

It was when silver grew cheap that the demagogues began the agitation for reviving its coinage and paying debts with it.

The search for "the original BRYAN man" ment. The Hon. S. A. NELM of Salem, Ill., the place henceforth illustrious as the bleth. place of the Boy Orator, nominated him for President in May, 1895, and has not in a claim. for the honor of being "the original BRYAN clearly apparent in its relation to individual | man." The Hon. I. N. Bayson of Louislana. crushes Mr. NELM, and avers that he himself nominated the infant Prodigy on a 16 to 1 platform, Oct. 23, 1894. The editor of the Laurel Journal, a Maryland paper, mentioned Mr. BRYAN as a "Presidential possibility," Aug. 9, 1894. So the entrancing investigation goes on, but the truth of the matter is easy enough to find without any inquest. The man who first nominated Mr. BRYAN, the original BRYAN man, lives, when he is not roaming about spouting free silver, at Lincoln, Neb., and his name is WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,

The voice of the Hon. JACK CHINN bounces over the valleys and leaps among the mountains of Kentucky. He collects the silver knights; he drives the goldbugs in huddled swarms before him. His countenance is a war map; detonations and the odor of brimstone mark his triumphane progress. And wherever he goes he trolls out the sweet ditty with which he and three other mighty men of their lungs regaled Mr. BRYAN at Chicago:

"We're sliver men from head to foot, O Lord, there is trouble in the land! To plutocials we give the boot, O Lord, there is trouble in the land! We'll tear up Wall street by the root. O Lord, there is trouble in the land! We'll send the coldbus, on the run, We'll test them by 16 to 1. Plutogracy will be undone O Lord, there is trouble in the land!"

Col. CHINN is to be Secretary of War in the

Platte Cabinet. In these days of precocious politicians the muse of history is justified in giving a melting smile to the Hon, T. J. Hatt of Cordele, Ga. This statesman is even more brilliant than the Boy Orator, for he is only 21. After the Boy Orator's prize declamation in the Chicago Convention, Mr. T. J. Hill circulated among the other Cracker delegates, and, with all the fervor of his years, begged them to vote for the prize speaker. As powerful in his muscles as in his mind, Mr. HILL was one of the three strong and rejoicing men who bere Mr. BRYAN aloft after that great declamation and deposited him, shaken but happy, in his seat. A place in the Cabinet or a Consulship or something ought to be the reward promised to this active young Georgia statesman. He is a man after Mr. Buyan's own heart.

We salute the Glencairn, and we hall her victory with friendly submission and sporting sympathy. We have been licked in a saliboat ntest for the first time in many years, and we desire to do honor to the victor without reserve It was not, though, strictly speaking, an international contest, for the reason that the Giencairn is an American boat, and a creation of this continent. Her victory repeats the old story that s bigger sail spread wins, even if it has to drive a bigger boat.

Poor, silly, sappy, bumptious, asinine Grongs

Tut, tut! What's the use of getting excite in the dog days? Has a great statesman ceased to be a great statesman in ten days? There must be fragments of the old aureole around the head of the Dedham DEMOSTRENES yet; and his name is not GEORGE FREDERICK, but GEORGE thought she should continue to bear | Fuen. He is not poor; he is rich in the conscious-

ness of himself, in the beauty and versatility of his Ego, in language and ambition. He is not silly; he is the wisdom which ories out in the street and no man regardeth it. He is not sappy; he is happy. He is not bumptious; he is scrumptious. He is not asinine, even if he is a good kicker and endowed with a beautiful voice; he is birdlike and chirping. Mr. Wit-LIAMS, who ought to know, ranks himself at present with James Oris and Samuel. ADAMS, conservative critics content themselves with classing him with WILLIAMS, the immortal WILLIAMS.

Genius would recognize genius even if they met in a coal mine. Here is the Hon. MARion Butten, better known as the Honeycutt's Dingdong, a Populist Senator in Congress from North Carolina. Mr. Butt.en is even younger, f possible, than the Boy Orator, but just as full of hope, words, and populism. He is so full of words that he can empty the Senate Chamber more quickly than any other man, with the possible exception of the Hon, WILLIAM MORRIS STEWART. He is so full of populism that he is almost a Populist party in himself. He is so full of silver that a few years ago he firmly rejected the gold-headed cane which his admiring fellow citizens in Honeycutt's wished to sestow upon him. And he expects to become President himself some day. He has held on high the standard of populism and sworn never to give it up. But how can he stand out against his brother in genius and populism? In his newspaper he admits that he "is warming up no little to the young statesman" of the Platte. It is a glorious sight to see the Platte rolling its mellifluous waves along Honeycutt's, but it is difficult to understand how Mr. BUTLER car warm up." He is at white heat all the time.

Among the interesting things that politics have thus early dug up is the reported fact that the grandfather of Candidate Skwall was the same faxility. Sevall before whom some of the Salem whiches were tried. But what of it?—Boston Gobe. Oh, nothing much. Only if Mr. ARTHUR SHWALL were the grandsen of the pious, muchcourting, and diary-keeping old Judge, the

Massachusetts Historical Society would be somewhat surprised. That repentant witchfinder died one hundred and sixty years ago. The right place for the headquarters of the Hon. John Parton Altgeld's party is

THE DEMOCRATIC REPOLT.

Haymarket square, Chicago,

Continued Repudiation of the Population Free-silver Chicago Platform. From the Machias Union.

The Democrats of Washington county cannot and will not support any candidate placed on the Populistic platform adopted last week at Chicago.

From the Davenport Morning Democrat It is painful to see a party which less than four years ago was endorsed by such an overwhelming majority in the election of its leader to the Presidency now abandon the principles which led to its most signal triumph. Democrat does not intend to renounce those cardinal principles which it has so long upheld and defended. It will follow in the future the lines that have shaped its course in the past. At. all times the Democrat considers national honor above party fealty.

From the La Crosse (Wis.) Chronicle. The Chronicle is not a Populist newspaper. It cannot support a Populist for President of the United States. It would support no man on earth on the platform adopted at Chicago. rum the Watertown (Wis, Wellbuerger,)

That the Welthwerger cannot stand on the 16 to 1 platform should not astonish any of its readers. After advocating the burning political questions week after week in the manner it has, it simply would prove inconsistent and could not hereafter risk coming pefore its readers with either opinion or policy if it now would join the filled-with-hate-of-Cleveland, revolutionary, half-unbalanced Gov. Altgeld of Illinois and his cohorts. We sincerely believe it the true duty of any member of a political party to stand and abide by the acts, decisions. and principles declared in Convention, as long as the fundamental principles of the party are not disturbed, and the Weltbuerger has always strictly followed this rule. But the platform adopted at Chicago is a greenback, free silver, socialistic, demagogic, populistic, anarchistic free trade, and protectionist measure-all this, but not Democratic and for that reason is not binding to any Democrat. So far no Democratic organ of any note has come to our notice which does not justly condemn and denounce the platform as destructive, pernicious, and ruinous.

From the Kansas City Star. It would seem that in turning their backs continues to be pursued with feverish excite- upon the leader who restored the party to power after a retirement of a quarter of a century and in becoming the sponsors of a vittated currency the Democratic politicians who controlled the Convention at Chicago have prepared the way for another Waterloo, and for a defeat as overwhelming and disastrous as that which overtook the Democracy in 1860, when the enlightened and humane sentiment of the country repudiated that corrupted organization because of its cowardly and servile devotion to the awful sin of human bondage.

From the Invesport (Iowa) Demokrat,
Whenever a faction puts itself in control of a party and makes the same subservient to its interests and forces upon such party a creed which is inimical to the best interests of the whole people, then there is no more room left for the honest and patriotic citizen in such an organization, and a separation becomes necessary. The common weal ought to stand for something higher than the success of the party; and since we consider the interests of this country at present safer under Republican administration than under a revolutionary element of Populists and similar violent elements and the perpetrators of a coup d'état, therefore Der Demokrat will support in the present campaign the ticket headed by McKinley and

From the Kearny Record, Harrison, N. J. Populism has triumphed. Masquerading like a wolf in sheep's clothing it has invaded a popular convention in Chicago, and, dethroning conservative Democracy, has elevated a false god as its idol, and calls upon the people of the nation to offer up sacrifice to the new and strange diety-Free Silver. The fervent pleadings of honest, public-spirited men fell upon unwilling ears; the wisest councils were passed by unheeded; even the still, small voice of conscience was stifled while the majority in its might perpetrated its of committing these United States to a fatuous, discredited, and dishonest policy. Is the Democratic party going to stultify itself by endorsing such an absurd, abortive, and revolutionary nomination? Is it going to swallow complacently the bitter pill which the unreasoning and irresponsible demagogues have prepared for it? Is it going to bow meekly b the Populistic yoke? Is it going to condone s stupendous fraud and repudiate the most fondly cherished principles of Democracy by submitting to the dictation of such political biatherskites as Pitchfork Ben Tillman and Socialist Altgeld? From the Louisville Times The Times will not, cannot, advocate the adop-

tion and acceptance by the American people of the populistic, anarchistic, un-Democratic, and anti-Democratic measures and men presented for endorsement by the Chicago Convention.

True Democrats Must Vote for McKinley.

From Town Topics. A Convention of men gone mad with a fallacy met in Chicago under the name of Democrats and made a platform so antagonistic to the principles on which the Democratic party was founded, and which have governed it since the days of Jefferson, that no true Democrat can stand upon it. * * *

To secure honest money and the integrity of the nation's credit, true Democrats must vote the Republican electoral ticket.

For Popullam's Defeat.

To THE EDITOR OF THE NUN-Sir: As a reader of The SUN and as one intensely interested in the mainte-nance of the integrity of our country and in the defeat of populism and anarchism, I congratulate you

on the stand you have taken by coming out for Me NEW YORK, July 14, 1898.

BRYAN AS LINCOLN KNOWS BIM. A Searching Analysis of the Man as He I in His Home Town.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 16,-It has taken the peo ple of Bryan's home a full week to calm down For two or three days after the nomination the free silverites and Populists and half the Republicans were in a state of frenzy. The novelty of having one of their neighbors chosen as the Presidential candidate of a great party was al most too much for them. The people are more rational now, but the feeling of local pride, always strong in a Western community, is aroused as it has never been aroused before, and it is safe to say that of the votes that will be cast for Bryan electors in the State outside of what has been his legitimate following for six years, three-fourths will go to him not because of a sudden conversion to the cause of free silver. but because Bryan is a Nebraskan. It is difficult to make Eastern people understand the lepth of this feeling of local pride,

The people of the country have not yet clased ondering at Bryan's hypnotic feat at Chicago. It is not at all surprising to the people here who know the man and are familiar with his remarkable dramatic gifts and oratorical graces. Bryan had already won all the distinction it was possible for him to win in this State before the Chicago Convention, but he had many friends and admirers who for the last year have looked forward to the time when he would get a place on the Presidential ticket of the Populist or Demogratic party. The sober, intelligent, conservative people of

Nebraska have long since taken an adequate measure of the character and mental capacity of Bryan, and although they give him credit for the possession of admirable personal qualities they have him firmly fixed in the category of demagogues, Socialists, and cranks.

Bryan has taken the crude demagogy of Alt-

geld and Tillman and worked it over in the crucible of sophistry, and refined it and polished it until the product as he turns it out is so softened and disguised that many people are fooled by it. The most radical utterance of the pitchfork Senator or the Aparchist Governor finds in Bryan ready and emphatic endorsement, but his endorsement is in the seductive guise of sentimental sympathy. Altgeld and Tillman assail the cause of sound government with hammer and tongs, with bomb and battering ram. Bryan's endeavors are in precisely the same direction, but he avoids the tactics of bulldog bell-gerency and seeks to win his way by beguiling first the outposts and then the garrison itself.

He is diplomatic, facile, agile, oily-tongued. He is a finished actor a brilliant lov dian. He represents everything that Altgeld and Tillman represent, many things that are distasteful to most thinking, reasoning people, but he presents his views in such manner as to delude and deceive. Radical to the last degree, he somehow succeeds in passing himself off on the average audience as reasonable. Dangerous, as the demagogue is always dangerous, he yet convinces people that he is as innocent as a lamb. Acting in the rôle of an ingénu, he is full of guile. He wages warfare from behind the mask of conciliation. He appears to be pouring oil on the troubled waters, while he is in reality adding to the turbulence.

Bryan is singularly fortunate in his physical presence. He is a hand-ome man. His features are classic, clear cut, fine lined. When he appears before an audience he awakens interest and sympathy. When he begins to speak he takes on an air of the most perfect sincerity, the greatest candor. His manner is so simple, so plain, so earnest, so frank that his hearers are irresistibly drawn to him. Then good humor is depicted in his countenance. As he speaks he smiles, and his smile grows and expands. It is infectious. It catches the audience. He is so pathetically honest! It is doubtful if there is another man in the country so gifted in the superficial, showy qualities of oratory. He has wonderful surface brilliance.

Bryan is not a hypocrite in the sense in which the term is ordinarily used. There is no affectation in the simplicity of his manner of living He is honest in his comparative poverty. He does not seek to hoodwink the public for the benefit of some financial interest. He cannot be accused of lack of integrity. But he does use questionable means to accomplish the end he is seeking. He has talked so long about the "comion people" and the bondage in which they are held, and has so persistently advanced specion theories for their relief, that he has worked up a certain amount of ecstatic fervo that makes him passionate and emotional, and he has convinced himself that salvation can be found in no other way than that which he advocates. The end must be attained. The people must be stirred. He has a pretty accurate idea of human nature. He deliberately appeals to emotions, prejudices, and passions. He employs artifice in subtle pleas to human cupidity. He does all this in the full knowledge

fance was ever intellectually great. Even here, at his own home, where idol worship has been going on for years, it is not contended that he is a man of intellectual depth. He took up the cause of free silver after Bland had given it a good start and invested it with a glamour of specious brilliance, but he has not added one new idea to the philosophy of flatism. He invented the phrase, "without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth." but he has never originated a principle or propounded a new theory.

Maraton's Watered Speech.

From a Letter Written by Him to the New Orleans Times-L'emscrat. "I looked around upon the Convention, and it seemed to me an age. No one seemed disposed to answer Mr. Fellows. I then arose in my seat, feeling that we could not stand it, and was recognized by the Chair. Some one in the Louislana delegation pulled at my coat, as if I was about to commit a crime. I turned around, saying I knew what I was doing. My opening sentence, " Not that we love l'avid R. Hill less but we love Democracy more? created such a storm in the Convention and among the 20,000 people in the galleries that it appeared to me like acyclom. "How long it was before order could be restored I

don't know, but having had a little fever the night before, and in order to sustain my voice, I took sev-eral sips of water, only while the storm was raging between the contending factions in the Convention and between the 20,000 people in the galleries. I as-certained afterward that word had been passed all around the gall-ries that 'He is Tillman of South Carolina-howl him down.

"I did not drink 'nine glasses of water,' nor 'dr Lake Michigan dry, but stood my ground and had my speech out, almost verbatim as reported by the Times Herald the next morning, without any revision by me. It is the only correct report of the speech I have seen anywhere, and I don't believe I exaggerate when I say that 10,000 men in Chicago congratulated me on the speech and gave me the credit of 'pouring oil upon the troubled waters.""

Too Great a Rick for Capital. From the Springfield Republican.

A Springfield business man who has been tating with London investors for the sale of a twothirds interest in a large manufacturing concern In New England, received this message by cable om their representative yesterday: "Impossible to do anything with Americans on account of action of Chicago Convention." The proposed sale would have brought over \$700,000 in British money to this side.

The Only Candidate with a Great-Grandmother.

From the New Haven Evening Register Candidate Bryan has a great-grandmother, a well-preserved old lady, in her ninety fifth year, who lives

Why Bryan dutt Editing.

From the St. Paul Globs.
William Jennings Bryan is not now editor of the Omaha World-Herald, His views were too Populistic, and Manager Hitchcock let him go some

New York's Honorable Stand From the St. Paul Globe. New York preserved its self-respect by refusing

to vote for or propose any candidate on the plat

A Free-stiver Paper's Question. From the Cincinnati Enquirer. Not endorse Bryan? What do the Populists want

form adopted.

CERNUSCRY'S CONFESSION.

The Great Silver Champion's Views Upon

America's Adoption of Free Silver. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Bryan and his followers on the currency question, in setting up the 16 to 1 propaganda, claim to be bimetallists; in other words, they claim that under a free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States at a ratio of 16 to 1 gold and silver will circulate side by side in our currency, that gold will not be expelled, that we will not go to a silver monometallic basis, but that the commercial ratio between gold and silver bullion-now about 30 to 1-will become identical with the 16 to 1 coinage ratio. Mr. Bryan has declared himself in several recent speeches a "bimetallist" on this basis.

Much has been made of the supposed support of the European bimetallists. Chief among there, both in written and spoken argument. has been Mr. Cernuschi of Paris. So eminent has been his position on this question of bimetallism that he was called upon for his testimony by the Congressional Commission on the silver question, whose report was published in 1877 under the title of "Nomisma or Legal Tender." No more thoroughgoing "friend of silver," nor one with with wider knowledge of the history and theory of coinages and currencies, has any where appeared. He has literally been a text book for silver advocates the world over. His "friendliness" being known and conceded, therefore, his testimony should surely bear weight with those who claim to be bimetallists

weight with those who claim to be dimensioned.

The following letter Mr. Cernuschi wrote from Paris to his friend, Mr. B. F. Nourse of Boston, during the agitation at the time of the introduction of the Bland Free Coinage act in 1878 and the subsequent substitution of the Bland Allieon Silver Purchase act. The Bland bill, of course, was a 16 to 1 free coinage act, exactly similar to the Bryan platform proposition. Here is the letter:

"It appears that the United States Government has made some engagement with the syndicate of the four per cents, and possibly the President will veto a bill reopening the Mint to the free colnage of silver. But let us suppose that the Congress resists the veto and that the old silver dollar is repablitated in full.

What the consequences?
"All the new silver of Nevada and the old sliver of Germany would be brought to the American Mint for colnage, and all gold would be exported from America to Europe. Against this assertion the Cincianati commercial quotes France, where sliver and gold cirulate side by side, and from where silver is not exported. That is true; but why is gold not exported from France? Recause silver is not coined, and conequently no silver is introduced into France. Should France reopen her mint to silver she would absorb the American and G rman silver and lose her gold. But ith the United States coining silver at the ratio 16 France cannot reopen her mint for coining five-france pleces, which are at the ratio 15%; and then the nited States will sell at a premium all her gold dolars against silver. In fact the United States will be ome a silver monometallic country, just the same as English India.

liere it is asked what will then be the relative value of gold and silver on the general market, especially london? I answer, always fluctuating. While Ame ica has gold to give in exchange for silver, the value of silver can be high. When the American gold shall be exhausted the value of silver will be weak. Vari ous forescen and unforseen circumstances will later determine continuous changes in the respective value of gold and silver. Without a bimetallic law fixing the same legal ratio in the principal countries, the relative value of gold and sliver cannot be more stable than the relative value of sugar and coffee."

This statement, directly to the point, from a genuine bimetallist, not a silver monometallist in disguise, is a deadly blow to the proposition that the free coinage of silver at the faise ratio of 16 to 1, false because it is not the market ratio, can establish bimetallism in the United States. An international agreement would have an almost impossible task upon its shoulders, because running counter to world wide comments. because running counter to world-wide commer-cial prices. How can one country carry the load?

The metal undervalued in an unlimited coinage invariably disappears from circulation as coin or a basis of currency values. Why? Because when undervalued as coin in an unlim-

cause when undervatued as coin in an unlimited coinare, it nevertheless retains its value as buillon, and naturally flows to the market where it is not undervalued. This law, known as Gresham's law, applies both to gold and elliver, and has had many exemplifications in the coinage of nearly all civilized nations.

The 16 to 1 proposition means sliver monometallism, pure and simple, and cannot possibly mean anything class unless all 1 experience belies itself. Our going to that basis involves the scaling down of at least one-half of all our values created upon a gold basis, and, worst of all, the repudiation of one-half of the obligations assumed by us nationally and individually. The repayment, whether to Europe or among ourselves, with a fifty-cent dollar of invested values worth gold when placed in our hands, can uses worth gold when placed in our hands, can justly have no other name than robbers, and legislative enactment can in no wise change the true character of the act. John J. Rooney. dd Beaver Street, New Yore.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I have just read the editorial in The Sun entitled "Sixteen to One,"

and during the reading the following questions were suggested to me, and if you consider that it will be for the interests of your readers in gen-eral, I would like to have you answer them in some future issue of your paper; 1. Why was the Mint act of 1834 repealed in 1878? trket value of allver less now than

from 1834 to 1878 3 3. If the United States Govern of what he is doing, but excuses himself on the ground that the end justifies the means.

No man possessing Bryan's superficial brillment receive an unlimited number of aliver doll on the same foot ng as gold in payment of duties and

> 1. The Mint act of 1834 was not repealed in 1873. It was amended by dropping the provision allowing the free coinage of silver dollars on private account, which the 16 to 1 silverites now wish to have restored. The reason for making the amendment was that the coinage of silver dollars had not been asked for during many years, and everybody supposed it would never be asked for again.

2. The market value of silver is less pow than it was in 1873 because of its enormously in-creased production, which for the last few years has been three times as large every year

3. For the same reason that a horse which can carry a rider weighing 200 pounds could not carry one weighing a ton or more. 4. The free coinage of an unlimited amount of

silver dollars at this time, and making them a legal tender for the payment of debts heretofore contracted, would be as wrong as declaring by law that existing contracts for the delivery of wheat at sixty pounds to the bushel might be fulfilled by delivering bushels of thirty pounds each.

The Bemonetization of Wampum.

To the Entrop of The Sun-Air: The careful student who goes back to the foundation of the American financial system will find that the first standard of value and medium of circulation was wampum. Of this there can be no doubt. For centuries America flourished upon this financial basis, disturted only by such political conventions as took place between the Pequods. Mohawks and other organizations, when probably fewer scales were taken than in the day of political gatherings. The Ame people were presumably happy, and financial panies ere unknown.

But, alas! a disturbing element entered this favored and. As usual, it came from abroad. Certain theoland. As usual, it came from across, teriam theo-logical free traders came, bringing with them not only new ideas, but also new standards of value. Up to that time all had been serene under the prevailing standard, but the introduction of gold and sliver constandard, but the introduction of gold and sliver con-stituted "the crime of the seventeenth century." I wish I might overlook the fact, but candor compels me to admit that Gov. Bradford, from whom I am a lineal descendant, was a party to this crime. By lemonetizing wampum and substituting rold, silver, oon skins, and various other commodities, Gov. iradford inflicted an injury to this nation from which I has never recovery.

coon skins, and various other commodities, Gov. liradiord inflicted an injury to this hatlon from which it has never receivered. It has never receivered, it has never receivered, it feel, therefore, that I am just fied in advocating a return to our or sinal American standard of value, and for the following good and tangible reasons. First—it will turnish an absolute standard and one most which not only all political parties can reasonably unite, but upon which even our present Presidently unite, but upon which even out the solution of the vexed tariff construction and put the the solution of the vexed tariff constructions of a monator navy, and the revenue of this tovernue as a monator navy, and even to Notaragua canal.

Third—The haser problem will be solved. The original "crime of demonstration" threw innumerable squaws, many of them with pappeases on their back, out of employment, and forced immbers of traves to labor. Itemonesization will employment of "political to off-a positions to many indians who are to-day in a watting the universal and conditional amendment of the stell mills and bead factories will usable of the stell mills and bead factories will cannot be original American standard will do away with "goldoltors." "sliver worship-

Fourth—The return to the original American stand-fourth—The return to the original American stand-ard will do away with "goldolitors." "sliver worship-pers, and bankers, for the fortunate accumulator of the standard with the accumulator of the wife, thereby dispensing with the accumulator of the wife, thereby tributing to the decorative art and picturesque dis-play of the nation.

NUTLEY PROTESTS.

Nothing Queer About That Lovely Play Except the Stories Told of It.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SUL I noting very frequently on your front page curious to reird stories about Nutley, N. J. Perhaps some

of your subscribers who do not belong to Na Jersey may like to know about Nutley. Any one who has lived for any length of time in New York must be familiar with man eurious and unnatural facts in the history o New Jersey as told by the minstrel- and allege funny people, and some one who lives in this neighborhood seems to be helping them with

great ability.

Franklin township is about five miles north from Newark, and, like Cosar's total, is di vided into three parts, Franklin, the older part of the township, which one of the allege humorists said was only inhabited by yeomen Nutley, which is considered to be very select and esthetic, and Avondale, which apparents (except as shall be mentioned hereafter is to humble to be mentioned at ail.

The late Mr. H. C. Bunner lived in Nutley for several years, and referred to it and the locality many times in a pleasant and joenlar way. Like Horace Greeley, he went in mildly on farming, and was fond of relating his experiences Now, Nutley seems to have been referred by some amsteur journalists as a place to be written up at all hazards, and accordingly it is beemed as often as possible by ingeniously worded ac-counts of wonderful accidents relevely varied for different papers as to details, but entirely devoid of the quaint humor and harmiess

for different papers as to details, but entirely devoid of the quaint humor and harmless fine of Mr. Bunner. Wild cats, snakes wild men, drownings, fires, burgiaries, whichwinds, c., until the outside world only knows of Nutley, the fashionable part of the township, as a place where needle are liable to die violent deaths. Avondale only being brought in when necessary by railroad crossing accidents, and Franklin, the roal-original part of the township, being utterly ignored. The writers never attempt to tell their anecdotes in the Nutley Recien, the local paper, but take rood care to go out of the State, probably for fear of line suit. There have been curious discussions about "lingerie" worn or rather hung on the clothes line by a newcomer to the asthetic settlemen, which were carefully renoried to the New York papers with all details; numerous burglaries which on examination turned ont to be fetitious, but which were all carefully reported dog poisonings, chicken killings, and other cheerful emisodes. The latest exploit is an account in to-day's New York papers of a tremendous diamond robbery, the accounts in he different papers varying as usual as to detait and amounts, and which, by your issue this evening, seem to be much exaggerated.

Most suburban and summer resorts are rather given to exaggerating their natural and account charms, and advantages, but Nationalized the suburban and summer resorts are rather given to exaggerating their natural and accounts of the summer dearest are valued for the suburban and summer resorts are rather given to exaggerating their natural and accounts of the summer cases to a treatment of the suburban and summer resorts are rather given to exaggerating their natural and accounts of the summer and advantages and advantages but Nationalized and accounts and advantages an Most suburban and sunimer resorts are rather given to exaggerating their natural and acquired charms and advantages, but Natiey seems to rejoice in letting the rest of the world only know "what strange things they are and what queer things they do." "NUTLEY." N. B.—They did once have a circus here.

JULY 13, 1896.

EXPLAINING BAD MANNERS

Snobbishness the Cause of Society's Bude

ness-The Steady Improvement. From the Speciator. No doubt manners just now appear to be growing rougher and roder. It is, however, merely a convenional, and not a real, roughness and rudeness and the reason for it is plain. The manners of the upper classes in Incland are putting on a veneer of roughness, are adopting the use of "rustication," to employ the architectural phrase, for the same reason that the architectural phrase, for the same reason may society is always changing, or tending to change, its place of meeting in the park. That reason is the desire to get away, to keep separate from the herd. The smart people gave upbeing formally polite and making bows and "graceful inclinations of assent" when the middle class grew polite, and shop boys and shop girls adopted the etiqueite of the old regime. When the manners ose below them in the social scale became theroughly polite, the only way of escape was the adopcon of a self-conscious roughness. It became the right thing to say, "May I have a dance?" in Maylair, because at middle-class balls a beautiful bow and a

Society is only apparently unmannerly because it is trying to dodge its humbler followers and arrange a set of conventions which will not be pirated. As soon, however, as its retreat is discovered it will have to find a new device. Then, in all probability, we shall see a reaction in favor of formality, and our young men and maidens will bow and simper and pass formal compliments after the manner of the eighteenth century. But after all, these things are only externals and really matter very little. The main fact is that our manners in essentials are growing less, not more, rough. If we take the wider view of the social situation, we shall see that men are less, not more, disagrerable than they used to be. Let any one who doubts this compare the way men treat each other when alone to the way in which they acted forty years ago. The old ideas of what was fair in the way of "roasting" a fool or a bore of ner vous man have completely changed, and few people now can be found to defend the old-fashioned style of practical joke. Theodore Hook was not counted a sp claily rude or discourteous man by his contenporaries. If he tried to practice his form of wit now he would not be to erated for an hour in the society well-bred people, and we doubt if even in the stables his ways would be counted possible. of our manners decaying, they are steadily improving.

formal deman i had become the fashion.

Inscrutable Weyler.

Prom the Philadelphia Press.

Akers, the Havana correspondent of the London
Trace, is allowed to tell the truth about Weyler's imbecile campaign in Cuba and remains on the isl and. Since he has been publishing the facts about the failure of the Spanish army to overcome the in surgents one after another American correspon-dent has been ordered out of the island for sending the facts to their home papers. This incon-sistency is our rageous and hundring. If Weyler lets one correspondent remain who tells the truth, he should let all, or the United States should know

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

This year's recruits for the Russian army numper 270,000, which is considerably more than the whole British army.

Foreign Jews without distinction of calling will

be admitted into Russia until further notice, after having their passports vised by Russian consuls. A new harbor at Heysham, in Lancashire, to take the place of that at Morecombe, is under consider ation. The Midland Railway is ready to spend \$2,500,000 on tt.

Blessed Thuddens McCarthy has advanced a further step toward canonization; an office and mass in his honor may be said within the Bishopric of Ivrea, where he died, Prince Maximilian of Saxony, son of King Albert's

brother and heir, became a priest some time ago, and will celebrate mass for the first time in Dresday at the beginning of August, It is proposed to erect a bust to Sir Walter Scots in Westminster Abbey. The proposal will probe bly be the first intimation to most people that Sir

Paris conclerges have received a blow by alaw just passed in the Chamber of Deputies, puntahing by a maximum of a year's imprisonment and \$100 fine the suppression or opening of private letters. Mohammedan depositors in the Post Office say ings imaks are enriching the British Government, as tueir religion forbids them to receive interest,

They in-ist on taking out no more than they have put in. Baron Halkett's horse bolted in Hyde Park recently. When it was stopped he was accested for furious riding and fined, the Magistrate holding that t was his business to see that the horse he drove

would not run away. Pope Leo recently celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of his first communion by celebrating mass in his chapel in the presence of his own family thy and administering their first communion to the

two children of his grandnephew, Count Pecci.
Only a week before the passage in the Lords of the Deceased Wife's Sister bill a divorce case was thrown out of court by Sir Francis Jeune without any inquiry at to where the marriage had taken

place, on the number of the case was the sister of her husband's first wife. Germany has made some bold experiments s ratiroad speed on the line between Berlin and Görlitz. The best performance was 05% miles, which was twelve miles better than the highest speed of the fastest German rain, the Berlin-Hamourg lightning express, which does 1775 in 814 hours. Ordinary German express trains make 49%

A gorgeously illustrated edition of the Hible is being prepared at Amsterdam, which will be printed with English, French, German, and Dutch text. Walter Crane will furnish the cover and pictures for the first thirteen chapters of Genesis, the Creation, which will be done by Sir E. Burne-Jones, Gérome, Morot, James Tissot, Alma Tadema, and Jean Paul Lorenz will illustrate the rest of the l'entateuch and the Book of Ruth. Benjamin Constant, Joseph Israels, and John T. Sargent, Samuel and the story of David; Frank Dicksel Wenzel Brorik, and Max Kilnger, Kings and Solo-mon; Herbert, Domenico Morelli, and Munkacap, the New Testament, Prof. Duke of the Ameter

Wa'ter has not yet found a place there